

WASHINGTON

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2.

Persons wishing to be served with the TELEGRAPH will leave their names and addresses at our office, where notice of publication thereof will be sent to them. Hour of publication three o'clock, p. m. Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock, m.

A FEW THOUGHTS AT RANDOM.

"My own affairs touch me more nearer than any body else's," says Billy Lackaday. Poor Billy is by no means singular in this.

The AMERICAN TELEGRAPH has been badly served by the carriers on some of our city routes. We to-day place on duty persons who will reform this.

We thank the public for the kind reception we have met with, and our efforts derive new energy from their encouragement.

There are many things easier than starting a new daily paper; but there is no task in the performance of which success could bring to us more pleasure. We love the pursuit, and are proud when we feel assured that our services are appreciated, even though faithfulness and discretion, rather than great abilities, are the qualities eliciting commendation.

Cent papers attain to a wide circulation, and therefore command an extensive advertising patronage. Upon this they live and prosper. But in a community in which the advertising patronage is not large, a cent paper cannot be published, or must be very small, and without telegraphic and the other costly facilities of modern times. There must, therefore, be some profit from the sale as well as the advertising custom. Two cents will afford a little of this.

If there were not in each community a desire to sustain a paper of its own, the superior facilities of large commercial cities would render all places of less note dependent upon them. A copy of the New York Courier and Enquirer (double sheet) weighs half a pound. Philadelphia has nothing equal to it; yet Philadelphians do not neglect their own journals for the sake of the cheaper bargain it might promise.

Editors perform many gratuitous services for the people to whom they look for support, and finally rebuke many persons in their coffins by publishing obituary panegyrics gratuitously. How often are they thus innocently revenged for years of neglect!

Of all men, editors are the most slighted in adversity, and the most courted in prosperity—probably because their merit is gauged by their success.

"Why don't you advertise in the Herald?" a gentleman once asked his neighbor.

"I will," said the latter, "when its circulation becomes large."

"Why don't you subscribe, then?"

"I will as soon as I think the paper is firmly established. At present I prefer to wait and see."

But the Herald died very dead before the grass grew, and then the dialogue was continued:

"Why did the Herald die?"

"Why, because its editors wanted energy. We would all have taken it if he had done better."

"I think," said the catechist, "that there is something like envious feeling in the breast of most men, and that, like a substratum of muddy water, it opposes the beginners of a good enterprise, whose progress upward is never rapid until they, with patient and almost hopeless labor, struggle through the turbid element, and find themselves surrounded by the pure light of success, and behold the smiles of those who frowned when they thought they had the power to crush."

This is not all about ourselves, however; but the following note is, for it was written by a very sensible gentleman, who evidently wishes well to our undertaking:

To the Editors of the American Telegraph.
GENTLEMEN: I am among but not of the people of your good city. I dwell afar off, in a distant State. I am not a profound philosopher, nor a statesman, nor a politician. Of the newspapers heretofore published at Washington there are none that suit my case. I want to read, when at home, about Washington itself. You will therefore please send me your paper, and receive the assurance of my best wishes for your success, and the success of the Telegraph—which I think is very certain.

Respectfully yours,

WASHINGTON, April 2d, 1861.

BOOKS AND THINGS.

In a speech by DANIEL WEBSTER, within the year past, at an Agricultural Fair in Massachusetts, he remarked that "the knowledge we obtained from books was very little, and that little not worth much. From objects around us, and from intercourse with each other, we obtain nearly the whole, and by far the most useful knowledge we possess." This sentiment is becoming exceedingly common in special relation to schools, as well it may be. Mere "book schools" never do, and never can, make any thing like adequate returns for the time and money expended upon them. Very often the expense bestowed upon them is entirely lost, or much worse than lost, as children get a distaste for every thing connected with schools, and are not unfrequently injured in their morals.

A single glance at the subject must convince any one that knowledge gained from objects of nature and art must be more appropriate for young minds than any that is or can be obtained from books. Words are nothing more than the arbitrary signs of ideas; especially as found in books. The knowledge obtained through them is hence always indirect, and, to young minds, difficult, uncertain, or erroneous, and frequently irksome. Things—works of nature and art—speak for themselves. They convey knowledge at a glance—real, substantial knowledge, leaving no uncertainty of its character. It is hence a source of the highest possible gratification to children. This important fact explains the remark of Lord Brougham, that "if we should be deprived of what we learn before three years old, we should be the most ignorant people on the face of the globe." It must be a source of great gratification to parents to know that, with these sentiments now pervading the community, vigorous measures are in operation in different parts of the country to introduce into schools, and families too, things—works of nature and art—as instruments of primary instruction.

We refer to the notice of the proceedings of a meeting of Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.

RHETORICAL EXHIBITION.

The session-room of the E street Baptist Church was filled to overflowing last night with ladies and gentlemen who were eager to witness the display of the pupils of the Preparatory Department of Columbian College. A fine band of music enlivened the scene, and awoke smiles upon the features of the young and beautiful. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cushman, when, after the performance of an appropriate air by the band, the following order of recitations was observed, with the occasional alternation of harmonious notes:

1. Salutory—E. Speiden. 2. Battle of Talavera—J. A. Borland. 3. The Baron's Last Banquet—James Talley. 4. Intimations of Immortality—A. Tingle. 5. Model Repeal Orator—J. K. Lewis. 6. To the Union—M. Force. 7. The Alarm—T. Brown. 8. The Storm—Wm. Shedd. 9. The Young Mariner's Dream—A. W. Johnson. 10. Petition of the Ladies—D. T. Leech. 11. Las Casas dissuading from Battle—E. Mathews. 12. "Land-Ho!"—C. B. Baldwin. 13. Douglass and Garrison, parting—J. Hartley. 14. Cataline's Banishment—Wm. Welch. 15. The Corsair—L. C. Gunnell. 16. Caesar passing the Rubicon—J. B. Haw. 17. Glory—T. Hume. 18. Rienzi's Address to the Romans—L. P. Bacon. 19. Dialogue: Frenchman learning English—Tutor, W. Welch; Frenchman, Mathews. 20. Buena Vista, (original)—C. J. Thompson. 21. Scotland—G. C. Woodward. 22. Dialogue: Brutus and Cassius—Brutus, C. H. Johnson; Cassius, J. S. Haw. 23. Glorious New England—J. S. Haw. 24. Hamlet's Soliloquy—A. F. Steele. 25. The Bachelor's Soliloquy—J. K. Lewis. 26. Closing Address—Charles H. Johnson.

Masters W. Latham and W. E. Colston were excused from the duties assigned them, on account of indisposition.

The whole class are under the control and instruction of Mr. Z. Richards, and it is but just to him and them to say that the performances of the evening were creditable in the highest degree, and that the large concourse of auditors departed gratified with the evening's entertainment, and delighted with a school that could give such evidences of efficiency.

APRIL FOOL'S DAY.

Quite a number of Government officers yesterday received packages that they opened with trembling hands, so much did they resemble "notes of exodus." It was a little cruel, but the afflicted ones laughed very heartily at finding nothing within the envelopes but caricatures of themselves and other quizzical pictures.

A handsome young friend of ours received, by the same messenger, a negative from his sweetheart, and the assurance that his uncle, from whom he had important expectations, had failed. He would have been very miserable had his quizzing correspondent not made some little blunders of facts, one of which he assures us was the taking for granted that he had popped the question. If he had done so, he says, and if the lady had said "yes," then he would have been fooled. But we do not think he is candid on this last-named subject.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

We understand that the Journeymen Carpenters of our City have to-day "struck" for higher wages. Heretofore they have received from one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar seventy-five per day. They now demand two dollars. We hope their demands are made after due deliberation, with wisdom and policy, and the determination and ability to avoid all backward steps in future. Labor is the only true capital with which to enrich a country, and laborers are the only men on whom to depend for national prosperity and greatness. Two dollars a day will not corrupt the carpenters of this city.

CHARGE OF MURDER AND THEFT.

Two men were arrested last night, and committed to prison by Justice Thompson, on the above charge, and were brought out for examination this morning at eleven o'clock; but an important witness being absent, they were remanded for a further examination. The offence is said to have been committed upon the Orange railroad, in Virginia. The names of these men are unknown.

The manner of their arrest was in this wise. One of them was sent from a tavern near the railroad depot to change a ten-dollar bill; but as he stayed rather long, the owner of the bill had him pursued and arrested by an officer. When brought before the Justice he was retained, with his sympathizing friend, to answer to the more serious charge.

THE WATCH-HOUSE.

Officer Boss brought in a couple of poor fellows, last night, one Smith and one Ritter; and they were both, this morning, sent to the work-house for thirty days by Justice Clarke. Something was said in the accusation against them about getting tight—perhaps truthfully.

THE GREAT FAIR.

A London correspondent states that some dissatisfaction has been manifested by foreign exhibitors on account of the manner in which juries of awards at the World's Fair have been constituted. A large majority of the members are Englishmen. Much uneasiness is also felt among the foreign commissioners in regard to the want of protection from invasion of patent rights, which will be felt the moment those rights are upon English soil. There will be complainants.

MARBLE FOR THE MONUMENT.

We learn that a block of marble has been prepared by Mr. John S. Struthers, of Philadelphia, for the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the National Monument. It is described as one of the most beautiful works of art.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—The New York Sun says that "an important work, entitled the 'Rights and Duties of Neutral Nations in time of Maritime War,' has lately issued from the French press. The author, Mr. Hautefeuille, has directed his extensive inquiries and reasonings chiefly against the pretensions and practice of Great Britain. He proposes that a 'league of armed neutrality' should be concluded between the navigating nations, with France and the United States at its head. The weak ought to be assured of protection from the strong, when the latter are disposed to abuse their might, through cupidity or tyrannical pride."

ALL-FOOLS' DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Evening Bulletin of yesterday afternoon says:

"The best and most successful hoax was perpetrated by our neighbor of the Statesman, in announcing the arrival at South street wharf of a captured slave, from the coast of Africa, with forty-seven slaves in a state of horrible suffering. Thousands of philanthropic and curious individuals travelled, and are still travelling down to South street wharf, to see the sufferers. Their discomfiture on finding nothing but peaceable vessels without any living cargoes on board may be imagined. Every one is forced to laugh, and every one, in order to have companions in the hoax, hastens to send his friend and neighbor down to the locality indicated."

BROWN'S HOTEL.

We understand that Messrs. Cameron & Sniffen, engaged upon the Smithsonian Institution, have entered into contract to rebuild Brown's Hotel. We have heard \$65,000 named as the price.

EARLY HISTORY OF AMERICA.—The New York Herald has a letter from Rome, dated March 4, which states that recent discoveries have been made in that city of a number of manuscripts connected with this subject.

RAILROADS IN KENTUCKY.—We learn that the citizens of Fayette county have decided, by a large majority, that the county should subscribe \$200,000 to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, and a like sum to the Lexington and Danville Railroad.

DISEASE AND MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—There were three hundred and ninety-four deaths last week. Of this number forty were by consumption, and thirteen by small-pox.

The formal commencement of the work on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad was made the 27th ult.

In the convention to frame the new Ohio constitution, the proposition to allow negroes the right to vote received twelve votes, and that to allow women the same right, seven.

DEATHS IN THREE CITIES.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin compares the diseases and deaths, last week, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, as follows:

	Phila.	New York.	Boston.
Consumption,	24	40	7
Convulsions,	7	32	4
Inflammation of lungs,	10	38	1
Scarlet fever,	8	14	0
Typhus fever,	1	34	1
Small-pox,	2	13	2
Other diseases,	95	223	69
Total,	147	394	74

THE PRESIDENT.—At a convention of Whigs, held at Lansing, Michigan, on the 25th ultimo, General WINFIELD SCOTT was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, subject to the decision of the national convention.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.
The Senate of the United States, as it will stand at the next session, is now full, with the exception of four members. Of the fifty-eight Senators, thirty-five are Democrats and twenty-three Whigs, including Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire. The vacancies are in California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Tennessee, all of which are doubtful. We present below a list of the Senators—Democrats in roman, Whigs in italic:

Term expires.	Term expires.
Alabama, Jeremiah Clemens, 1863.	Michigan, Alpheus B. Reah, 1864.
Arkansas, William H. King, 1865.	Mississippi, Lewis Cass, 1867.
California, William H. King, 1865.	Minnesota, David B. Mitchell, 1865.
Colorado, William H. King, 1865.	Montana, Henry C. Sawyer, 1867.
Connecticut, Truman Smith, 1865.	New Hampshire, John P. Hale, (F. S.), 1863.
Delaware, Frederick Spruance, 1864.	New Jersey, Moses Norris, Jr., 1865.
District of Columbia, James A. Bayard, 1865.	New Mexico, W. H. Seward, (F. S.), 1865.
Florida, William M. Gwin, 1865.	New York, Hamilton Fish, 1865.
Georgia, Jackson Morton, 1865.	North Carolina, Willie P. Mangum, 1865.
Idaho, Stephen A. Mallory, 1867.	Ohio, George E. Butler, 1865.
Illinois, John M. Schieler, 1865.	Pennsylvania, Simon P. Chase, (F. S.), 1865.
Indiana, William C. Dawson, 1865.	Rhode Island, Benjamin F. Wade, 1867.
Iowa, James W. Briggs, 1865.	Tennessee, James Cooper, 1867.
Kansas, James D. Bright, 1867.	Texas, Richard Brodhead, 1867.
Kentucky, Stephen A. Douglas, 1865.	Vermont, John H. Clarke, 1865.
Louisiana, James Shields, 1865.	Virginia, Charles T. James, 1865.
Maine, George W. Jones, 1865.	South Carolina, R. Barnwell Rhett, 1865.
Maryland, Augustus C. Dodge, 1865.	Wisconsin, A. P. Butler, 1865.
Massachusetts, Joseph R. Underwood, 1865.	Wyoming, John Bell, 1865.
Michigan, Henry Clay, 1865.	Yukon, Solomon Fish, 1865.
Minnesota, Solomon U. Downs, 1865.	
Mississippi, Pierre Soule, 1865.	
Montana, Hannibal Hamlin, 1865.	
Nebraska, James W. Bradley, 1865.	
Nevada, John David, 1867.	
New Hampshire, Thomas J. Fiske, 1865.	
New Jersey, James M. Mason, 1867.	
New Mexico, Isaac P. Wallcut, 1865.	
New York, Henry D. Folsom, 1865.	

FREE BANKS IN VIRGINIA.

The following banks on the free-banking principle have been chartered by the Legislature of Virginia:

The Merchants' Bank, at Lynchburg, with a capital of not less than \$500,000, nor more than \$1,000,000.

The Central Bank, at Stanton, with a capital of not less than \$150,000, nor more than \$300,000.

Bills for incorporating the following banks on the same principle passed the House of Delegates on Friday, and probably passed the Senate on Saturday:

The Bank of the Old Dominion, at Alexandria, with a capital of not less than \$200,000, nor more than \$500,000.

The Traders' and Mechanics' Bank of Norfolk, \$150,000 to \$300,000.

The Bank of Commerce, at Fredericksburg, \$150,000 to \$300,000.

The Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank, at Charleston, Kanawha, \$150,000.

The Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank, at Wheeling, \$150,000 to \$300,000.

A Bank at Portsmouth, \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The Marion Bank at Fairmont.

The minimum capital of these banks is \$1,000,000—the maximum \$3,000,000. It is supposed that during the present year not more than \$1,000,000 of the capital will be in operation.

NAVAL.—Lieut. E. C. Ward was cashiered by a naval court-martial, recently held in Washington.

Commodore Geisinger has been appointed Governor of the Naval Asylum, in Philadelphia.

Purser Belknap has been ordered to the ship of war John Adams—Portsmouth (Va.) Whig.

A committee of seventeen of the leading citizens of Mobile, with Judge John Gayle as chairman, have been appointed to confer upon the best means of facilitating the emigration of free negroes to Liberia, and for the formation of a Society, auxiliary to the Colonization Society.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for this paper.

BALTIMORE, April 2—2 p. m. Accident on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad.

The burden train of cars from Philadelphia fell through Back river bridge, eight miles from Baltimore, this morning. Two cars and the locomotive went down. No personal injury was sustained. The nine o'clock passenger and mail train from Baltimore to Philadelphia was obliged to put back. The mails and passengers went on in a steamboat at noon.

Baltimore Markets.

The Baltimore markets remain unchanged.

New York Markets.

New York, April 2, 1861.

Cotton is quiet to-day.

Flour remains unchanged.

Government stocks are depressed.

Serious Affair.

Riot at Batavia—One man killed, and several wounded—Civil Authorities call upon the Militia.

There has been a riot among the Irish laborers on the Attica Railroad. One man has been killed and several wounded. Six hundred Irishmen are en route from Warsaw, determined to drive off all workmen. An express has been sent to Batavia for two hundred sand of arms.

Cotton at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.

The news by the Camden has produced no effect on our Cotton market.

By this Morning's Mail.

ERIE, Pa., April 1.—A fire occurred here at 2 o'clock this morning, which destroyed ten buildings, including O'Reilly's telegraph office. The extent of the loss is not yet ascertained.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1—10 p. m.—William Duffy, employed on the Columbus railroad, was run over in West Philadelphia, this morning, and killed. A boy named R. L. Christy was run over on the railroad, at the corner of Schuylkill Front and Market streets, and his legs so badly crushed as to demand amputation.

HARRISBURG, April 1.—Daniel Webster arrived here this afternoon, and put up at Herr's Hotel. An address was delivered by Governor Johnson in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to which Mr. Webster replied in appropriate terms.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The deposits of gold in the Mint for March amount to \$3,000,000, making \$11,000,000 since January 1st. The total coinage for March amounts to \$6,250,000, and since the 1st of January to \$14,000,000.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Jenny Lind will give three concerts in this city on the 14th, 16th and 18th of April, but will be prevented by her engagements in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, from visiting Clearfield and the other lake cities. She has created a great furor in Nashville.

NEW YORK, April 1—2 p. m.—The Alabama, from Charleston and Savannah, arrived to-day. The Merlin, from Bermuda, also arrived this morning, but brought no news of importance.

The Legislature has been summoned by the Governor to meet on the 7th of April.

BOSTON, April 1—6 p. m.—Samuel H. Walley, Whig, was yesterday elected to the Legislature, from Roxbury, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jno. S. Sleeper.

A meeting was held at New Bedford yesterday in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. The Mayor of the city called the assembly to order, and John S. Emerson presided. Attorney General Clifford opposed the object of the meeting, but resolutions denunciatory of the law were almost unanimously passed.

PITTSBURG, April 1.—There is five feet of water in the channel. Weather fine.

BOSTON, April 1—2 p. m.—The first indictment against Eliza Wright and others, charged with being participants in the late fugitive-slave riots, was read in Court this morning. The indictment against Wright embraces fifteen counts. The trial will take place four weeks from to-day.

Persons wishing to be served with the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH will please write their names and residences, and hand the card or paper to our carriers, or leave them at our counter.

ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favors before 11 o'clock, if possible.

FOR COLLECTORSHIP.—It being understood that Mr. Rothwell will not be a candidate for reelection, I take pleasure in presenting to the consideration of the voters the name of ROBERT J. ROCHE as a suitable candidate for collector.

Mr. Roche has been assistant collector for about ten years, during which time he has discharged the duties of the office so promptly and faithfully as to merit at the hands of his fellow-citizens the superior office to which he now aspires. The citizens of Washington have now an opportunity to reward an efficient and able public servant, by promoting him to a subordinate to a higher office, and I trust that the opportunity will not be lost in setting so good an example.

WHEELWRIGHTS AND BLACKSMITHS.

A MEETING was held, according to previous public notice, at Mr. N. Snyder's shop, at the corner of 7th and B streets, Washington city, on Monday evening, April 1st, 1861.

The Chairman and Secretary being appointed, a committee of six was appointed to propose a Constitution and By-Laws. It was also resolved that the next meeting be held at the same place on Monday, April 7th, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the American Telegraph and Baltimore Sun.

NATIONAL SAFETY INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Mutual Life Insurance on the Cash System.

OFFICE No. 62, WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, ABOVE THIRD.

Incorporated in 1841.

CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000.

Rates of Premium reduced Twenty-five per cent.

Persons insured in this Company for the whole term of life participate in the annual division of profits which will be paid in scrip or by bonds added to the policy.

Life Insurance upon the principle adopted by the Company is founded upon the principle of contribution in the shape of annual, semi-annual, or quarterly premium, due to a common fund, proportionate to the amount insured, out of which the company pays a stipulated sum on the death of the insured, to the persons whose benefit the insurance is effected. Thus each person insuring in this company, by contributing a small portion of his income or earnings, effects a provision for the wants and necessities of his family after his death, and is enabled to support himself, while living, he is enabled to provide for them by his exertions.

After a thorough investigation of the different systems adopted in Europe and America, and of the rates of premium charged, this company have reduced the annual premium or quarterly due twenty-five per cent, and will receive the premium annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be preferred, under a firm conviction that the exigencies of the company will never exceed and seldom require the premium charged by this company, to enable it to meet all its engagements, which reduction will leave a large margin for seasons of unusual sickness and death among its members. This company preferring to reduce the premium at once to an amount more nearly approximating the actual necessities of the company, than to adopt the system of premium notes for a portion of the premium which is attended with so many disadvantages. Some of the peculiar advantages of this company are:

1. A reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the annual premium charged.

2. A participation in the profits of the company by those who insure for life.

3. A guarantee capital of \$250,000 to guard against all contingencies.

Hon. HENRY L. DENNER, President.

Agency in Washington, D. C., Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh Street. F. HOWARD, Medical Agent.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861.	Sun	Sun	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
APRIL.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases.					
1. Tuesday.	4 46	6 22	h. m.					
2. Wednesday.	4 45	6 23	1 44					
3. Thursday.	4 45	6 24	1 44					
4. Friday.	4 45	6 24	1 44					
5. Saturday.	4 45	6 24	1 44					
6. Sunday.	4 45	6 24	1 44					

MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Corrected for the American Telegraph—April 1st.

DISCOUNT ON UNCURRENT BANK NOTES.

Vermont	par	@	dis.	S. Carolina	1 1/2	@	1 1/2	dis.
Mass.	1	@	dis.	N. Carolina	1	@	1	dis.
N. Hamp.	1	@	dis.	Georgia	1	@	1	dis.
R. Island	par	@	dis.	Mobile	1	@	1	dis.
Conn.	par	@	dis.	Alabama	1	@	1	dis.
N. Y. State	3/4	dis.		Louisiana	1	@	1	dis.
New Jersey	3/4	dis.		Tennessee	3/4	@	3/4	dis.
Delaware	par	@	dis.	Kentucky	1 1/2	@	2	dis.
Philadelphia	par	@	dis.	Missouri	1	@	2	dis.
Pennsylvania	3/4	@	1	Indiana	1 1/2	@	2	dis.
Baltimore	par	@	dis.	Ohio	1 1/2	@	2	dis.
Maryland	1 1/2	dis.		West Virginia	1	@	2	dis.
Alex's & Geo's in Cor.	3/4	dis.		Michigan	3/4	@	2	dis.
				Canada	1	@	1	dis.